

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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FEBRUARY 11, 1945

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In this issue

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By Charles G. Fenwick

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

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WAR 6 '45

Our Responsibilities for Victory and Peace

Address by ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOLMES¹

[Released to the press February 5]

We are still in the midst of fighting this mighty war against evil and vicious enemies. The Army, Navy, and Air Forces, fighting side by side with our Allies, are beating those enemies on the land and sea and in the air, but the road to complete victory is still ahead of us, long and tough and bloody, and many a battle must still be fought and won.

When I was asked to transfer from the Army and take up my present post in the State Department, I felt as any other American soldier would feel in similar circumstances. I was a charter member of the Eisenhower team, and it was quite a wrench to leave it and take off my uniform before the job was done. However, it was strongly impressed upon me that my new duties were not a return to civilian life in the strict sense, but rather a change of wartime assignment. This was convincing because I *know* that victory in this war will give us nothing in the long run except loss and bloodshed and heartbreak unless this country is prepared to assume its full responsibility to stop war in the future—to plan and work unremittingly that there may be permanent peace and security in the world.

That is a large order. But this time we do not dare fail. The price of victory will be enormous; I have seen part of it paid in the hills of Tunisia, on the beaches of Sicily and Italy, and among the hedgerows of France. And I can assure you that it is with the greatest humility that I have accepted my new responsibilities with the Department of State and taken my place with the group of men whom the President and Secretary of State have chosen to administer the foreign relations of the nation. Our greatest task is to see to it that the huge price for victory will not be wasted. Let us examine that task which is the responsibility of all of us.

There was a time when our security was guaranteed by what we fondly called our two-ocean boundary. That security is now gone forever.

Oceans have ceased to exist as barriers. Aviation, robot bombs, all the implements of modern warfare have eliminated mere space as a factor of security. And let me say here that whatever we may think about robot bombs it isn't good sense to be complacent about them. You can take it from me that they are extremely unpleasant instruments.

We haven't had to take such things here on our home ground—yet. We don't have to dread the sound of bombers flying over our cities. We haven't had to fight the terrific fires caused by incendiaries or flatten ourselves on the ground to escape, if we can, the blast of a V-2. Our roads aren't pock-marked by shell holes or our buildings masses of rubble. Our women and children haven't been driven from their blasted homes, cold and hungry.

But if any truth on earth is self-evident, it is that we won't be spared, if we allow it to happen again. Maybe we have not been consciously aware of the part we have played in the last war and in this war. Both times the United States has entered the battle and turned the tide of the fighting. But don't forget, too, that both times we have had time to prepare, while our Allies held the enemy in check, often with insufficient manpower and matériel but with stout courage and resolution. The forces of aggression know what we can do, now. If they are left with the power to plan future wars, those plans will start with one thought: Knock out America first!

Our performance in this war has given us something new that we must recognize as important in terms of our future. The world has found out that the United States is now a great *military* power as well as a great *industrial* power. That is something we have never sought. We have always been a people dedicated to the principles of democracy and human welfare, and this

¹ Delivered before the Chamber of Commerce at Topeka, Kans., on Feb. 5, 1945.

development into a military power has been literally thrust upon us through the necessity to protect ourselves. But we *are now* a military power. I saw the realization of this in the wonder and gratitude in the faces of thousands of the people of Paris a couple of days after the city's liberation when two American divisions, straight from one battle, rolled down the Champs Élysées, four vehicles abreast, and on through Paris to another fight.

We must be prepared to use the fact of our real and potential military might along with every other means of strength at our disposal in fulfilling our responsibility for taking the lead in organizing for security and peace after this fight is over. There is nothing for us or for the world to fear in this. As someone has said: "The weapons for war must remain in the hands of those who hate war". We allow our policemen to carry guns, but we deny this right to hoodlums. The hoodlum nations of the world must not be allowed to carry guns.

The Department of State's greatly expanded—and still inadequate—staff must work long hours at top speed to meet the many and difficult tasks that confront our country in its foreign relations. One of the gravest of those tasks and one of the Department's greatest responsibilities is to plan now and to work now for the setting up of effective machinery of international cooperation for peace and security.

That task involves agreed action by us and by our Allies in this war for seeing to it that our enemies—Germany and Japan—never again assemble sufficient strength for another assault on human freedom. In October 1943 we took the first step toward that end. At the Moscow conference, at which our country was so ably represented by Secretary Hull, Great Britain and the Soviet Union and the United States pledged themselves to join together to enforce the surrender terms imposed upon Germany. Since then the three Governments have worked diligently together in the formulation of the necessary plans for such joint action. These plans are ready to be put into effect at a moment's notice. Later on, other agreements may be necessary among us to make effective, for as long as may be necessary, the pledge contained in the Moscow declaration. Similar arrangements will be made with respect to Japan by the nations at war with Japan.

All this is essential but clearly it is not enough. There will be, in the future, other dangers to peace and security, equally grave, perhaps even more grave. To meet all such dangers, the signatories of the Moscow declaration also pledged themselves to take the lead in the creation of a general international organization for the maintenance of peace and security. And last fall they took the first, immensely important step toward carrying out that pledge, when the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China formulated what has become known as the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

These Proposals outline the main features of a world security organization which, it is hoped, will eventually be established by all peace-loving nations, large and small. It is not anticipated that, at the outset, the world organization will concern itself with the control of the enemy states. It is specifically proposed that this latter problem remain—for the time being, at any rate—the responsibility of the victorious Allies. The central purpose of the general organization is to create conditions and arrangements for the removal and suppression of threats to the peace, from whatever source they may arise. The carrying out of this purpose is absolutely indispensable if peace and security are to become a reality for our Nation and for all nations desirous of peace.

The control of the enemy states may at some later time pass to the international organization.

A great many documents explaining the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals have been sent out from Washington and through interested private organizations in response to requests from people all over the United States. Departmental officers have met with groups of citizens to explain the Dumbarton Oaks plan, to answer questions, and to listen to expressions of public opinion.

Wide-spread study and discussion of the Proposals is of the utmost importance and the Department will continue to do everything possible to encourage this study and discussion. No foreign policy and no international planning in which we expect to take part can be of any consequence if it is not based squarely on the will of the people. Our foreign policy must be an expression of your conviction of what our dealings with other nations should be. In turn the State Department intends to give you as much information as possible, information in the form of factual material

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on important foreign-affairs matters, so that your convictions may be founded on a knowledge of the facts.

I am not going to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals in detail this evening. You are all, I am sure, familiar with their main features. We believe—and we earnestly hope that our people and the peoples of other nations will agree—that these Proposals provide flexible and effective machinery for stopping aggression at its source and for achieving the basic goal of international cooperation—that human welfare be placed above selfish gain. Machinery of that sort is essential. But what is even more essential is firm resolution on the part of the peace-loving nations to use that machinery and to make international cooperation a reality rather than mere words.

As I look at the problem, one fact stands out—the former so-called “realists” and “visionaries” have swapped positions with one another. Today those who recognize the necessity for security through international agreement backed by force are the grimmest realists.

I say this as a soldier whose recent experiences would have made him a realist if he hadn't already been one by reason of his birth in Kansas. I have heard a lot of talk that our soldiers will come back to us confirmed isolationists. Well, the majority of them will come back isolationist in one sense only. They will want above all things to be able to live peacefully in their own country, to work, to make their homes, to raise their families in an atmosphere safe from the fear of war. They will have fought for that and will insist that the terrific cost of victory be not in vain. They will have seen too much of death and destruction and human suffering to let it happen again. But now they are busy with the job of fighting this war and undergoing perils and hardships which are difficult to realize if one hasn't seen them firsthand. Until these men come home they are expecting us to take the first steps to see to it that history will *not* repeat itself; to see to it that neither they nor their sons will be committed to the battle lines again.

The agreement reached at Dumbarton Oaks, important as it was, will need to be followed by other important steps. There will be in the near future a conference of *all* the United Nations. At that conference we can expect to have formulated a detailed charter, drawn up with due consideration for the views of all nations represented, large

and small. And even with eventual ratification of this charter and entrance of our country and other nations into the international organization, the work will not have been completed. Events as they happen, trial and error and trial again, lessons gained by working together—all will bring about additions and revisions which will make the machinery more stable and more workable.

Under the direction of the President, the Department of State, with the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been and will continue to be largely responsible for the negotiations with other countries in this all-important field. But remember that the President, and the State Department, and the Army and the Navy are only instruments of *your* Government. Unless you take the trouble to understand the world security organization, and believe in it and support it, the participation of our country in the organization will be meaningless, the organization will collapse, and we shall be faced with the third world war.

In the 84 years that Kansas has been a member of the Union, she has been renowned for moving consistently forward, never backward. Kansas was the child of struggle. We Kansans have believed in many causes and many ideals, and we have never been afraid to fight for them. The men of Kansas, many men of Kansas, are fulfilling that heritage on the battlefields of France, of Italy, and of the Pacific. Let them find that we too are fulfilling that heritage when they come home to us.

Letter on Foreign Policy From the New Members of The Senate to the President

Statement by ACTING SECRETARY GREW

[Released to the press February 5]

The letter of January 25, 1945 addressed to the President by newly elected members of the House of Representatives is indeed gratifying.¹ It is most helpful to have this new manifestation of the conviction of the people of the United States that this country must not only play its full part in building an effective international peace and security organization but must exercise leadership to that end.

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 28, 1945, p. 121.

Statement by Acting Secretary Grew On Italian Surrender Terms¹

[Released to the press February 8]

As I have stated before, the Department of State is not in a position to make public the text of the surrender terms because of overriding military considerations.² For your guidance I might refer you to an interview which Prime Minister Bonomi gave to the Italian press February 5, in which he stated that the armistice follows the formula of unconditional surrender and thus "confers upon the Allies full powers over the internal, financial, economic and military life of the nation with the aim of placing at their command all of our remaining resources for the prosecution of the war. But in these admittedly stern conditions, there is no reference to the future status of Italy's frontiers or to the disposition of colonies; moreover, there is no reference to Italy's position in the

world when peace is made. In other words, the armistice refers to the present rather than to the future."

I may say that the surrender instrument does not contain any provisions with respect to future settlements. Furthermore, in view of the cobelligerency of Italy it has not been necessary to apply the terms as originally drawn up. Italy's economy is being devoted to the prosecution of the war in the same sense as is that of the other countries fighting Germany. In line with the statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on September 26, 1944,³ the Allies are assisting Italy in every way practicable consistent with the prosecution of the war and the needs of the liberated Allied countries to meet her present difficult situation.

Welfare of Liberated Internees in the Philippines

[Released to the press February 7]

The War Department and the Department of State have had under consideration since November 1944 plans for providing with the utmost dispatch whatever relief is essential for United Nations citizens liberated from enemy custody in the Philippine Islands and for the prompt repatriation of all those desiring it.

General MacArthur has informed the War Department within the past week that he has taken all appropriate measures to provide for the welfare of all United Nations citizens and that those relief measures will be continued throughout the period of military administration by the Civil Affairs authorities of the Army. According to General MacArthur, present arrangements for the care of liberated internees provide immediately shelter, clothing, food, and medical attention for those in

need of it. Such internees will be cared for in special camps provided by the Army pending their repatriation under the auspices of the theater commander.

General MacArthur has further informed the War Department that as soon as the military situation in the Islands permits and the Army is able to release shipping space for that purpose arrangements will be made for the repatriation of those wishing to leave the Islands. In the meantime preparations are under way to enable next of kin in the United States to communicate with their relatives in the Philippines through facilities to be provided by the War Department, pending the reestablishment of regular postal and telegraph facilities.

It is anticipated that the names of liberated internees will become available in the near future through appropriate War Department channels.

At present the responsibilities before mentioned are primarily those of the military authorities. As soon as civil officials again can function, the Department of State will reopen the American Consulate at Manila.

¹ Made on Feb. 8, 1945 with reference to a press report concerning alleged territorial dispositions contained in the Italian surrender terms.

² The statement referred to in this release was made by Acting Secretary Grew to the correspondents at his press and radio news conference on Feb. 1, 1945.

³ BULLETIN of Oct. 1, 1944, p. 338.

Mapping Some of the Effects Of Science and Technology on Human Relations

THE EARTH has changed but little since Man appeared, but the geography of human relationships has been transformed in a few decades. Because science knows no frontiers, scientists perhaps tend to overlook the remarkably uneven geographic distribution of the effects of their work.

The popular picture of a rapidly shrinking globe, based on the reduction of time required in circumnavigating the earth, is inaccurate and unfortunate. The world has not shrunk as if two thousand million microscopic ants had been banished from a pumpkin to live on a cherry. For the individual and for all types of corporate society, the range of activity and experience and the resources at the command of the individual and society have expanded astronomically. But the effects are distributed very unequally over the earth's surface; the geographic distribution is shifting rapidly and will apparently continue to undergo great changes. The present picture therefore gives no adequate concept of what the future will be like. It is as if the outlines of continents were picture frames within which appeared ever-changing motion pictures, like montage effects in the cinema newsreels.

Little has been done by geographers and others to map these phenomena. Any maps that might be devised to portray them would be as definitely dated as the constantly changing political maps of the world. A chronological series of such maps, however, would constitute a slow-motion study and, perhaps, would reveal or clarify important historical trends. Intelligent men instead of struggling vainly against the tide of history—now more like a cataclysmic tidal wave—might adapt themselves to making use of its power.

It would not be necessary to go back much farther than 1790 or 1800 for perspective. Tool steel and machine tools, which date from about 1770, began to make possible the utilization of scientific discoveries. The period is likewise significant because of the birth in the Americas of an infant republic and the spread in Europe of the

By

S. W. BOGGS¹

ideas of the French Revolution; while in China that period coincides with about the maximum extent of the Manchu empire.

Maps are advantageous for the presentation of data of this character because they show graphically the location and extent of change, and they can not evade areas and subject-matter as dexterously as text can. Maps, however, require an accompanying text to reveal significant points which might otherwise be noted by very few map-users. For most of these maps colors and atlas-quality reproduction on fine paper, like those used for the best physical and political maps, are required. The accompanying cartograms² in black and white merely suggest a few of the possibilities discussed below.

I

In 1700 the distribution of available energy was practically uniform over the land surface of the globe, since man depended chiefly upon his own muscles, domestic animals, or slaves. But the multiplication of physical energy utilized by mankind, which is basic to all technological development, has resulted in an extremely uneven distribution of power utilized today. A lump of coal weighing about one pound now performs about as much work as a hard-working man in an eight-hour day; and one miner can mine several tons of coal a day. The present diversity in levels of living is largely due to differences in the quantities of energy consumed per capita for productive purposes. The map (fig. 1) reflects the situation in 1937. The changes within the last quarter century have been great, and they may be as great or even greater in the next 25 years.

¹This article is based on a paper Mr. Boggs read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Boggs is Chief of the Division of Geography and Cartography, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State.

²Glossy reproduction prints of the illustrations are available from the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, upon request, if desired for plate-making.

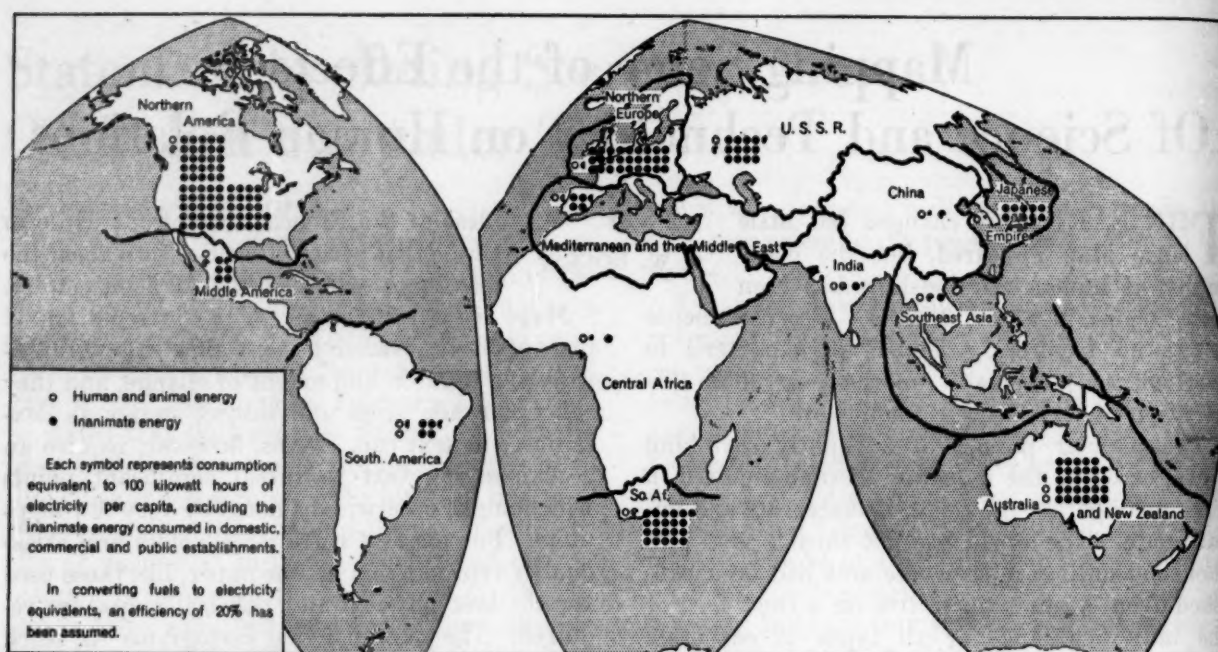


Fig. 1. Energy Consumed Per Capita for Productive Purposes in 1937

Technological changes resulting in economical mass production and revolutionary developments in transportation and communication have produced two significant and closely related results: (1) Man's relation to his local environment has been radically altered; and (2) human relations have been transformed on a global scale. Men can go farther, bring more back home, utilize more raw materials, and do much more with what they get than even the scientifically minded and far-seeing Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson could imagine.

II

Available transportation maps usually show only the principal facilities. Little attempt has hitherto been made to show the significant differences in cost per ton-mile of freight movement. On a map centered at St. Louis, Missouri, (fig. 2) as of the year 1804, equal-cost distances by different means of transport present a very simple pattern—with long fingers following the rivers, six or seven times longer downstream than upstream, and extremely slender because of the high cost of land transport in terms of human and animal effort.

The relative efficiency of land and sea transport prior to 1800 is illustrated by the fact that

coal had been mined in Wales since Elizabethan times only where the sea actually cut into the coal field. Cardiff, only six miles from the nearest coal fields by land, imported coal from Tenby and other ports to the west. An official customs report in 1775 stated that no coal was exported from Cardiff, "nor ever can be, its distance from the water rendering it too expensive for any such sale". Such are the hazards of prophecy in a world of changing technology. Indeed, as a supplement to navigable rivers, canals provided the only cheap inland transport, when they could be dug by the simple means then available.

On the map centered on St. Louis today the contrast with 1804 reveals great expansion in all directions, notably where railroads and motor roads rival the more efficient river transport. River rates, however, have been artificially raised to a certain percentage of railroad rates, so that the down-river distance for a given cost is now less than it was nearly a century and a half ago.

Figure 3 is a cartogram intended to give a visual impression of the comparative efficiency of the principal means of transport. A steamship will usually carry a ton of freight eight or ten times as far as a railroad, for a given sum of money, and from one hundred to several thousand times as far as human porters or pack animals. The

bars in the diagram indicate in a general way how far a ton of bulk freight, such as wheat, can be transported for a sum approximately equal to the daily wage of a human porter in regions which lack railroads and motor roads. The maps in different scales are so proportioned in size, very roughly to be sure, that equal distances on all maps represent equal cost in terms of human effort. The map scales are therefore the reciprocals of the mean value of the bars in the diagram.

This cartogram in black and white is incidental to the preparation of a world map in color, not yet published, which constitutes an attempt to show the approximate cost per ton-mile for freight movement in all parts of the world today. Such a map brings out the areas in which surface transport is possible only on men's backs or heads, or on pack animals, or by means of animals pulling carts on rough roads. Here the cost factor of prim-

itive transport is represented graphically in the legend by a very steep slope, and one may imagine porters or pack animals toiling up these symbolic but very real slopes until they become exhausted. People in these regions are walled in by high transport costs. Railroads, with a cost factor a mile like the gradual upward slope of a smooth coastal plain, cut through the areas of high primitive costs like a great river which has incised its channel through a mountain range in past geologic ages.

Such equal-cost distance maps may be called "isotimal", from the Greek word *isótimos* meaning "equal cost or effort." In compiling a map of this type one would like to get back of the complicated rate structures of railroads, motor-truck carriers, and river and ocean shipping and measure cost in units of human effort. The march of physical progress could be recorded largely in a chronological series of such maps.

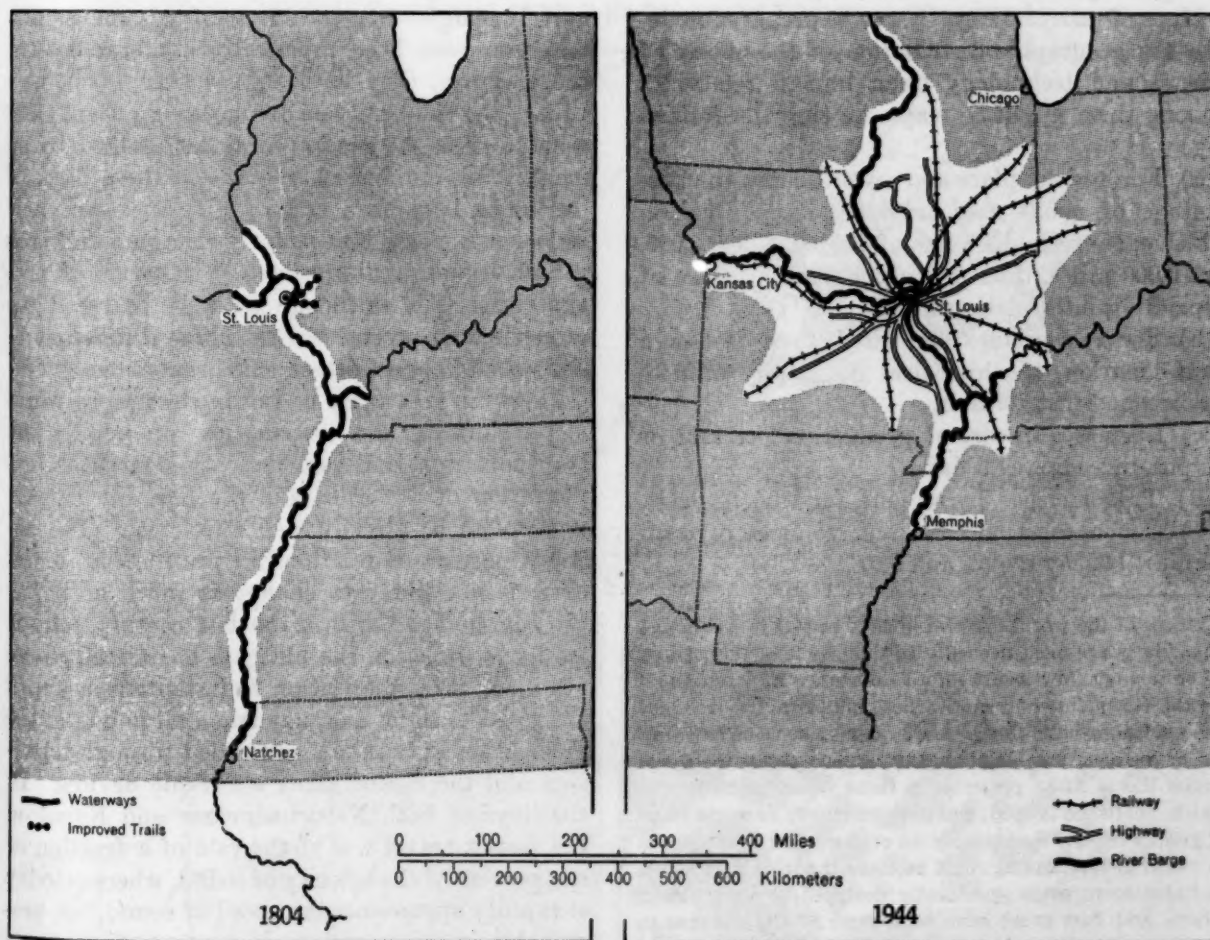


Fig. 2. Equal-Cost Distances From St. Louis, Mo., 1804 and 1944

This access to distance, due to cutting the cost with mechanized transport, largely accounts for contrasts such as that portrayed by the world maps of wheat production and commerce for 1800 and today. In 1800 the farmer who raised wheat did not dream of selling his product more than a few miles from home, where he could haul it by team and wagon or could send it a little farther by river or sea. The human use of the grasslands has been revolutionized by the railroads, the breeding of new wheat strains, the invention of roller milling and other machinery, and the opening of European markets since the industrial revolution. Consequently, wheat grown in four continents today competes in a fifth. Comparison of a map showing the areas in which wheat was both produced and consumed in 1800 with a similar map for today reveals the intimate relations between the railroad net and the areas in which wheat growing has been greatly extended in nature's grasslands.

Maps of many new types may be prepared to depict the geographic distribution of the effects of science and technology upon human relations.³ Among them might be maps showing the following:

a) For a given place and several dates, the percentage of goods used in that place or region which came from distances of 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000, or 10,000 miles, thus providing some measure of expanding interrelationships.

b) For any product for which there is now a world market, the historical geography of production and distribution.

c) Decreases in cost of production per unit of output, by region and date.

d) Travel speeds, by regions, for various dates.

e) Communication costs and volumes of communications, by region and date.

³ Maps of the world presenting data very objectively and impartially are most needed. To the people of this or any other country they would afford assistance in understanding the viewpoints of peoples whose historical backgrounds and environments differ greatly. It may be remarked that one of the most notable atlases in recent years is the *Great Soviet World Atlas*, projected in three volumes, the first of which, published in 1937, was devoted chiefly to world maps of great variety. Presumably an even greater contribution to world understanding could be made if such a map series included more maps specifically designed to show when, where, and how great have been some of the changes in human relationships between regions during the last century or more.

f) Geography of aviation development—factors conditioning the establishment and operation of air services.

g) Cultural relationships between different regions.

h) Levels of living based on various yardsticks.

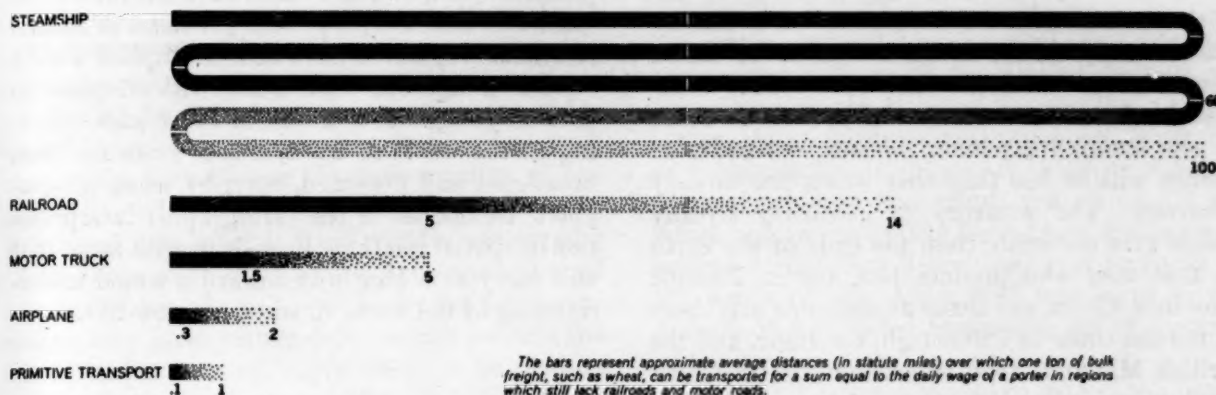
i) Social results of medical science.

j) The principal bases of prestige in various countries or regions, upon which concepts of success and leadership depend, some of them having been modified in recent decades by the development of certain industries.

One of the principal generalizations of geography is that there is very uneven, one may almost say very lop-sided, distribution of the earth's resources, land and sea, climatic zones, productive soils, population, and other factors. The influences of these inequalities of geographic distribution are very different from what they were 15 decades ago—even 5 decades ago. Some may naively imagine that the effects of this uneven distribution have been practically obliterated. On the contrary, they have simply been given new values, and some of them are more significant than ever. Just as the geographical factors have by no means been eliminated in war—in these days of mechanized warfare and of airplanes—so their influence in peace is constantly changing and is as yet inadequately appreciated. In terms of past experience it is as though we were living at the same time on several worlds whose differences in size were of almost astronomic proportions.

However great may be future changes in world maps showing the distribution of population, transportation, and communication facilities, exploitation of minerals, and the like, the pattern appears to be already well developed. The abstract pattern of relationship possibilities, moreover, is not likely to change so much as it has already changed within the last century. In at least one direction the ultimate has already been attained. Communication is instantaneous, with the speed of light, and may reach all points of the globe at once; it is being extended through television and the use of many electronic devices. In the days of both Nebuchadnezzar and Napoleon the fastest travel was at the rate of a fraction of one percent of the velocity of sound, whereas today it rapidly approaches the speed of sound, but presumably it can never attain a speed many times that of sound. The efficiency of the railroad might

[A] COMPARATIVE TRANSPORT DISTANCES AT EQUAL COST



[B] COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE WORLD IN RELATION TO EQUAL TRANSPORT COST

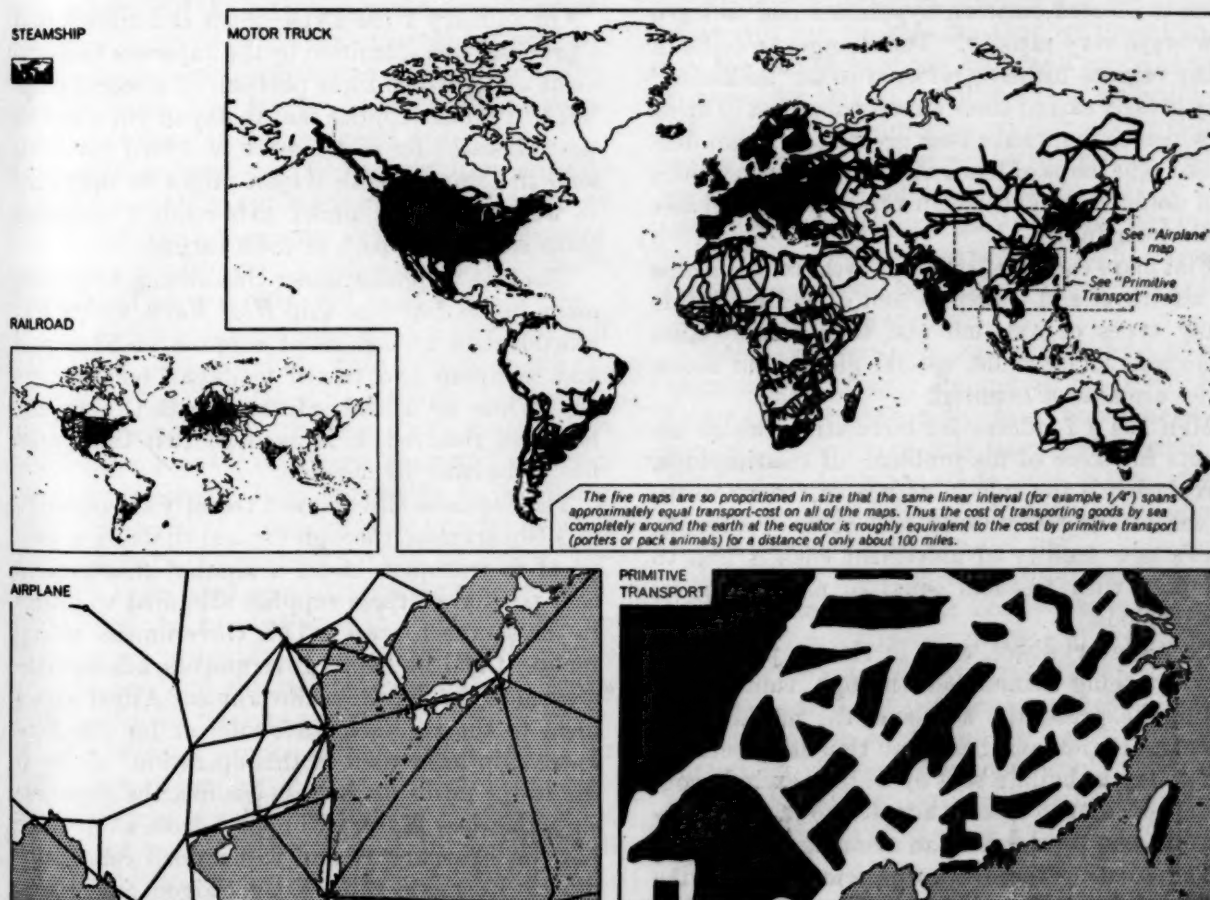


Fig. 3. Transport by Different Means at Equal Cost

conceivably be doubled or quadrupled, but presumably no method of land transport can be devised which will reduce the cost to a level of that of the most efficient ocean freighter. One factory machine may now perform the labor of 10,000 human beings working by hand, but even if a new machine is invented which will produce as much as one hundred machines do now, the order of change will be less than that which has already occurred. The wizardry of chemistry already unites rare materials from the ends of the earth so that men who produce tungsten in Kiangsi Province, China, are closer as economic neighbors in normal times to Pittsburgh, the Ruhr, and the British Midlands than to communities in China one hundred miles distant.

Scientists will doubtless produce marvels far beyond our present conceptions. Their insatiable curiosity is now penetrating fields of invisible and astonishing forces; they operate without fear and in a spirit of humility before fact which enables them to discard outworn hypotheses and to learn new ways very rapidly. The changes to come in many regions hitherto referred to as "backward" may greatly exceed those already manifest in areas in which changes have been greatest in recent decades. The maps of human activities and relations will doubtless pass through rapid metamorphoses in the near future.

Flat maps cannot effectively reveal relationships of air travel and transport and of radio. While many types of aviation and telecommunication maps should be made, special globes and accessories are almost essential.

Man has a fondness for circulating, which accounts for some of his problems of relationships. Circulation is the rule in nature, of the air itself, of the sea, of many birds, and of some animals. Man's new facility of movement enables him to circulate with freedom equal to nature's in its freest moods.

People everywhere, even in remote places, are thereby being stimulated through contacts by radio, the press, the airplane, the marketplace. Human friction and heat may thus be generated. But to try to build a sort of wall to exclude contact, instead of to become adapted to it, is futile—a crustacean psychosis in an avian age.

The amazing discoveries of scientists and the resourcefulness of engineers and technologists af-

ford assurance that men's needs on the physical level can be met. The most difficult and important problems for the future which have stemmed from scientists' laboratories are the problems of human relationships, which have been multiplied almost beyond conception. Institutions with adequate resources, young men and women whose understanding of the world in the last few years has been broadened and deepened, may, by using geographers' techniques in the cartographic interpretation of spatial relations, provide us with maps that will carry us a long way toward a sound understanding of the world in which we now live.

Relief Supplies For Allied Nationals Interned in the Far East

[Released to the press February 7]

On January 1 the Department announced that a proposal was submitted by the Japanese Government under which those portions of a recent shipment of relief supplies sent to Japan via a Soviet port allocated for distribution to Allied nationals held in camps outside Japan might be delivered in Japanese ships under safe-conduct carrying these supplies as part of their cargo.¹

The first shipment under this arrangement was made in the Japanese ship *Hosi Maru*, which was scheduled to unload relief supplies at Shanghai and Tsingtao and return to Japan on January 30. While no official information in this regard has been received, it is assumed that this vessel has completed its mission.

The Japanese Government recently submitted to this Government through neutral channels a proposal to transport under a similar arrangement that portion of these supplies allocated to camps in the southern areas. This Government, acting for itself and its Allied governments, has communicated to the Japanese Government Allied agreement to the requested safe-conduct for the Japanese ship to be used in this operation. According to the terms of the safe-conduct the Japanese ship, the *Awa Maru*, will depart from a Japanese port on February 17 and will unload relief supplies at Formosa, Hong Kong, Saigon, Singapore, Surabaya, Batavia, and Muntok, returning to Japan early in April.

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 7, 1945, p. 32.

Proposed Extension of the Lend-Lease Act

Statement by ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACHESON¹

[Released to the press February 8]

MR. CHAIRMAN:

During the four years since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, our mutual-aid programs with our Allies have become the underpinning of our joint war effort. Since those trying days in the spring of 1941, when it appeared that our enemies might succeed in their bid for the domination of the world, we have achieved a miracle in war supplies. We have managed to do this because the Congress has been willing to authorize the pooling of the products of our enormous facilities in the common war effort and because our Allies have also been willing to pool their resources for the winning of the war. Twice the Congress of the United States has extended the Lend-Lease Act for an additional year. Last year, at the time the question of the extension was before this committee, Congressman Eaton referred to these annual discussions as educational. Your committee should know how the act is being administered and what is being accomplished under it.

At the moment, the military situation appears to be favorable to our cause in nearly all areas of the world, and yet we must avoid wishful thinking and rosy predictions as to the course of military events. That can only lead us to error.

In planning for the war, we must assume that it will go on indefinitely, both in Europe and in the Far East, because it is unthinkable that we should permit any slackening of our war effort in any quarter until all of our enemies have been utterly defeated. It is impossible to say today that only so many thousand tanks or guns or ships are necessary to achieve the result we desire. Decisions as to what quantities of supplies shall be furnished and to what areas they shall go require continuing attention to the daily developments of the war and the relative needs of the forces of the United Nations everywhere.

Therefore, I cannot believe that it would be less than disastrous if at this stage of the war the Congress should indicate that it had any but the most unified determination to proceed with the programs of mutual aid as long as the resistance of Germany and Japan make them necessary. Any other implication would weaken

our own position and have a fatal effect upon the energy and will which the United Nations are throwing into the struggle for victory. To interfere with lend-lease aid would not be merely to terminate aid to others; it would be a tragic blow to our own war effort, for all of the aid which is given under the Lend-Lease Act is given because it has been determined that such aid in the hands of our Allies will best serve in the defense of the United States and the prosecution of the war.

When this committee acts to extend the Lend-Lease Act, it declares it to be the policy of this Government that we intend to continue an instrument which has proved to be so successful in a joint venture, and, when the House of Representatives and the Senate approve the extension, it is a declaration to the world, not only that our own war effort will not slacken, but that we intend to see that the war effort of our Allies will not be lessened because of a lack of supplies which we could fill.

I am sure it is unnecessary for me to remind this committee how carefully its action will be watched by all of the nations of the world. I am confident that it realizes the enormous importance to the United States of expressing its firm conviction that lend-lease must be continued just as long as it is required in the war.

Secretary Stettinius has called lend-lease a weapon for victory. He and all other witnesses before you have repeatedly stated that articles and services are and may only be provided under the Lend-Lease Act when to do so is in the interests of our national defense. That supreme interest at this moment is to win the war.

As we look about us at the progress of the war in Europe and in the Far East, we have every reason to feel pride in our Allies and gratitude for their enormously effective part in the war. We have all shared our problems, our hopes, our substance, and the burden of the battle. We must continue to do so; and we must continue to maintain faith and confidence in nations of good-will both to defeat our enemies and to secure a just peace.

¹ Made on Feb. 8, 1945 before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Attitudes of Neutral Governments Regarding Asylum to War Criminals

Argentina

On September 5, 1944 the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Embassy in Washington issued the following statement to the press:

"In view of versions which have appeared in the press to the effect that Argentina might become a refuge for Nazi leaders after the war, the Minister, chargé d'affaires of Argentina, Señor Rodolfo García Arias, stated: 'If the fact that Argentina has no communication or relations with the Axis powers were not sufficient in itself to disprove those versions, I wish to add I have express instructions from the Argentine Government to state that such versions or suppositions are totally unfounded.'"

The Argentine Ambassador to Great Britain on September 26, 1944 delivered to the British Foreign Office a note in which it was stated that in no case would persons accused of war crimes be granted refuge in Argentina, nor would they be permitted to set up deposits of capital in the country or acquire any kind of property.

Ireland

The Irish Legation in Washington made public on November 15, 1944 the view of the Irish Government.¹ The Irish Government stated that it felt that the Government of the United States would understand that it could furnish no assurances which would prevent its exercising the right to afford asylum, which it noted was not in question, if national interest or honor or charity or justice demanded. It pointed out that the request of the Government of the United States was not covered by any comprehensive international code and that there was no generally recognized procedure or tribunal for judicial decision in individual cases. It was stated, however, that since the beginning of the present war the Irish Government had uniformly refused admission to all foreigners whose presence would conflict with its neutrality policy or would be harmful to the interests of the people of Ireland or would conflict

with their desire to avoid harming the interests of friendly governments, and that such foreigners who landed were deported as soon as possible to their state of origin. There was no intention, it was said, of changing this practice.

Portugal

On October 11, 1944 it was stated in the British House of Commons that the Portuguese Government had informed the British Government that it would not, by granting asylum in its territory, permit war criminals to escape the decisions of national or international tribunals competent to try them.

Spain

On September 3, 1944 the Spanish Ambassador in Washington made a press statement to the effect that "no one has ever contemplated providing a hiding place in Spain for enemies of the Allied countries". Spain would abide by international law, but the term *war criminal* must be defined before rules can be applied.

Sweden

The position of the Swedish Government was formally announced on September 5, 1944 in a public statement by the Minister of the Interior to the effect that it must not be concluded that Sweden would be open to persons whose deeds have provoked the conscience of the civilized world or who have been traitors to their own country. He added that it might be assumed that Sweden would close her frontiers to "political" refugees and that if any succeeded in getting through the barriers they would be returned to their own country.

Switzerland

The position of the Swiss Government was stated in the Swiss Parliament on November 15, 1944, as follows:

"In accordance with a long series of precedents which are to the honor of Switzerland, Federal Council intends to exercise unquestioned right of sovereign state to give asylum to fugitives whom it considers worthy thereof. It does not, however,

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 19, 1944, p. 591.

feel disposed—even in cases involving risk of death—to authorize without examination refuge on Swiss territory to all those who may request it as the number of fugitives therein has already reached disturbing proportions. It is obvious in particular that asylum could not be granted either to persons who have displayed an unfriendly attitude towards Switzerland or who have committed acts contrary to the laws of war or whose past gives evidence of conceptions incompatible with fundamental traditions of law and humanity.”

Japan's Proposal for Reciprocal Visits to Internee Camps

[Released to the press February 8]

From the outbreak of hostilities the Japanese Government consistently refused, despite the continued representations of the United States Government, to authorize visits by representatives of the protecting power or the International Red Cross Committee to prisoner-of-war and civilian internment camps where American nationals were held in the Philippine Islands and in other occupied territories. The Japanese Government authorized visits to camps in Japan, Formosa, China, and Manchuria, but the permissions which the Japanese Government has actually granted to the representatives of the protecting power and the International Red Cross Committee have been sporadic and arbitrary. The United States Government has also learned that there are numerous camps in Japan proper whose locations have never been reported and which the representatives of the protecting power and the International Red Cross Committee have never been able to visit. The United States Government has faithfully abided by its commitments under the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and has accorded the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and the protecting powers in charge of Japanese interests complete authorization to visit regularly the camps in the continental United States and Hawaii and to report on the conditions under which Japanese nationals are held in custody by the United States.

Last summer the Japanese Government expressed an interest in its nationals held in custody on New Caledonia. In August the Spanish Embassy also transmitted a request from the Japa-

nese Government for a report on the conditions under which Japanese nationals are held on Saipan and the treatment accorded to them. The United States Government informed the Japanese Government that, immediately upon receipt of advice that the Japanese Government had undertaken to fulfil its commitments with respect to authorizing visits to all camps in the Philippine Islands and in other Japanese-occupied territories, the Government of the United States would make arrangements for accredited representatives to inspect the camps and to report on the conditions under which Japanese nationals are held on Saipan, the Marshall Islands, and New Caledonia.

The Japanese offer announced on the February 2 radio broadcast from Japan refers to a counter-proposal made by the Japanese Government in response to this proposal of the United States Government. The Japanese Government informed the United States Government that it was prepared, as a first step, to authorize representatives of the International Red Cross Committee to visit the Santo Tomás civilian internment camp at Manila, the prisoner-of-war hospital in Thailand, and the prisoner-of-war camp at Singapore. This proposal of the Japanese Government is contingent on the state of military operations and on the United States Government's offering complete reciprocity for visits to all places where Japanese nationals are held, in particular with respect to Saipan, New Caledonia, Guam, and Tinian.

The limited nature of the offer made by Japan so far as the United States is concerned is evident. The Japanese Government has not offered complete reciprocity for camp visits to all places where American nationals are held in custody by Japan. The Japanese Government is prepared to authorize visits only by representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and not by representatives of the protecting power. It did not offer to permit visits to prisoner-of-war camps in the Philippine Islands but only offered to authorize visits to the Santo Tomás civilian camp. It did not authorize visits to the other civilian camps in the Philippine Islands. In view of the fact that the American nationals held at Santo Tomás have now been liberated by American forces it is obvious that the Japanese Government's offer to permit visits to the Santo Tomás camp no longer has any value. With regard to the camps in Thailand, the Japanese Government has failed to authorize

visits to the prisoner-of-war camps but has restricted its authorization to visits to the prisoner-of-war hospital. The Japanese Government has authorized visits to the prisoner-of-war camp at Singapore, but so far as is known there are no American prisoners of war at Singapore. There are, however, at Singapore large numbers of British prisoners of war. American civilians are

interned at Singapore, but the Japanese Government has not offered to authorize visits to the civilian internment camps.

The proposal of the Japanese Government is receiving careful consideration by the United States Government, and a reply will be forwarded shortly to the Swiss Government for transmission to Japan.

Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace

AMERICAN DELEGATION

[Released to the press February 10]

On January 13, 1945 the Department of State made an announcement regarding the convening at Mexico City of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace and the designation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, as this Government's Delegate and Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, as the Alternate Delegate.¹

The Conference is now scheduled to open on February 21, 1945.

The Department of State on February 10 announced the personnel of the United States representation which will accompany the Delegate and the Alternate Delegate. The list includes representatives of Congress, labor, management, and agriculture, as well as technical specialists from Government agencies concerned with inter-American affairs. The broadly representative character of the Delegation reflects the importance attached by this country to the Mexico City conference and to the wide variety of war and peace problems which may come before it for consideration.

The list follows:

Delegate

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State

Alternate Delegate

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State

Special Congressional Advisers

Tom Connally, United States Senate, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations

Warren R. Austin, United States Senate, Member, Committee on Foreign Relations

Sol Bloom, House of Representatives, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs

Luther Johnson, House of Representatives, Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Alternate for Mr. Bloom

Edith Nourse Rogers, House of Representatives, Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Samuel W. Anderson, Program Vice Chairman, War Production Board

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., American Ambassador, Rio de Janeiro

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State

Oscar Cox, Deputy Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration

Maj. Gen. George C. Dunham, United States Army, President, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, United States Army

Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser, Department of State

Albert S. Goss, Master, National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Francis A. Jamieson, Assistant Coordinator, Press and Publications Department, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Eric A. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor

Julius G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association, Washington, D.C.

David McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, United Steel Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador, Mexico, D.F.

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

Leo Pasvolosky, Special Assistant for International Organization and Security Affairs, Department of State

James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo.

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 14, 1945, p. 61.

Warren Lee Pierson, President and General Counsel,
Export-Import Bank of Washington
Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of Commerce
Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, United States Navy
Avra M. Warren, Director, Office of American Republic
Affairs, Department of State
Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural
Relations, Department of Agriculture
Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Vice Admiral Russell Willson, United States Navy

Special Assistants to the Delegate

Robert J. Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of
State
G. Hayden Raynor, Special Assistant to the Secretary
of State

Special Assistants to the Alternate Delegate

Dudley B. Bonsal, Special Assistant to the Assistant
Secretary for American Republic Affairs, Department
of State
John C. McClintock, Special Assistant to the Assistant
Secretary for American Republic Affairs, Department
of State

Chief Technical Officer

John E. Lockwood, Deputy Director, Office of American
Republic Affairs, Department of State

Chief Press Relations Officer

Michael J. McDermott, Special Assistant to the Secretary
of State

Secretary General

Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Con-
ferences, Department of State

Liberation of Manila

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO PRESIDENT OSMEÑA

[Released to the press by the White House February 4]

The American people rejoice with me in the liberation of your Capital.

After long years of planning, our hearts have quickened at the magnificent strides toward freedom that have been made in the last months—at Leyte, Mindoro, Lingayen Gulf, and now Manila.

We are proud of the mighty blows struck by General MacArthur, our sailors, soldiers, and airmen; and in their comradeship-in-arms with your loyal and valiant people, who in the darkest days have not ceased to fight for their independence. You may be sure that this pride will strengthen our determination to drive the Jap invader from your Islands.

630899-45-3

We will join you in that effort—with our armed forces, as rapidly and fully as our efforts against our enemies and our responsibilities to other liberated peoples permit. With God's help we will complete the fulfilment of the pledge we renewed when our men returned to Leyte.

Let the Japanese and other enemies of peaceful nations take warning from these great events in your country; their world of treachery, aggression, and enslavement cannot survive in the struggle against our world of freedom and peace.

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY GREW

[Released to the press February 5]

The liberation of Manila and the freeing of the residents of that area from Japanese bondage brings great joy to the American people as it must also to the people of the Philippines. The liberation of the Philippines has been an objective toward which this Government has been ceaselessly working since early 1942. It gives us all intense satisfaction that the objective has already been attained in large part. That the remainder of the enemy-occupied areas in the Philippines are certain to be soon liberated no one will doubt. In the meantime let us express our thanks to General MacArthur and the officers and men of the forces under his command for the courageous and effective manner in which the Philippine operations have been conducted. The fortitude, courage, and loyalty of the Filipino people in their sufferings and deprivation imposed upon them by the enemy have won the admiration of every American and of freedom-loving people everywhere.

Proposed Lend-Lease And Reciprocal-Aid Agreements With France

[Released to the press February 8]

Proposed lend-lease and reciprocal-aid agreements were handed on February 8 to Jean Monnet, Special Envoy of the Provisional Government of France on lend-lease and shipping negotiations. M. Monnet is taking the documents to Paris for consideration by the French Government with a view to early conclusion of the arrangements. A full statement will be issued at the conclusion of the negotiations.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee

Résumé of Its Organization and Its Activities

By CHARLES G. FENWICK¹

FOLLOWING the entrance of the United States into the war it was clear that the existing Inter-American Neutrality Committee, created at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939, must be reorganized to meet the new conditions. Projects to that effect were presented by a number of the delegations to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. The Rio meeting thereupon adopted a resolution (XXVI) providing that the Neutrality Committee then existing should continue to function in its present form under the name of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. This made the Juridical Committee the legal successor of the Neutrality Committee, subject to the regulations governing the Neutrality Committee except so far as these might be modified by the provisions of later resolutions.

The Juridical Committee consists of seven members, designated respectively by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States. A provision of the Rio resolution requires that the members of the Committee must have no other duties than those pertaining to the Committee, so that members of the foreign service of a country are excluded if they are on active duty. On the other hand, the Committee is authorized to invite American jurists to take part in its deliberations upon special juridical matters, and it may also have recourse to the aid of technical experts when the occasion calls for their services.

The functions assigned to the Juridical Committee by the Rio Meeting of Foreign Ministers may be conveniently classified under four heads: (1) juridical problems arising out of the present war; (2) post-war problems; (3) the development and coordination of the work of the codification of international law; and (4) the coordination of the resolutions of consultative meetings of Foreign Ministers. In view of the wide diversity of

the problems thus assigned to the Committee and of the limited technical staff put at its disposition, the Committee has found it necessary to give its attention to problems which appeared to be more urgent and to subordinate research work to issues of more immediate practical importance.

A special resolution of the Rio meeting referred to the Committee a project of the Bolivian Delegation calling for an "Affirmation of the traditional theory of law in the presence of a deliberate repudiation of international justice and morality". The resolution was obviously directed against the false doctrines of the Axis powers and violations of international law accompanying the Nazi philosophy. Acting upon the resolution, the Juridical Committee drafted a statement under the title, "Reaffirmation of Fundamental Principles of International Law". The statement was submitted to the American governments through the Pan American Union on June 2, 1942. A number of governments indicated their willingness to sign the reaffirmation in the form presented; other governments suggested modifications. But the Government of Venezuela asked for changes in the text of the document, and these changes not being acceptable to other governments the reaffirmation was referred back to the Committee to be redrafted in accordance with the changes proposed. The revised draft has been resubmitted to the American governments.

The Committee next proceeded to draft its Preliminary Recommendation on Post-War Problems. Part I of the recommendation deals with "Factors which contributed to the break-down of international law and order". It presents a survey of the limitations of international law before 1920, the defects of international organization after 1920, and the political, economic, and social factors responsible for the break-down of law and order in 1914 and in 1939. Part II of the recommendation, entitled "Conclusions", is drafted in the form of a series of principles which the Committee believed should constitute the basis of a

¹Dr. Fenwick is the member appointed by the United States on the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

stable international system. The completed document was forwarded to the Pan American Union on September 4, 1942, to be submitted by the Union to the American governments for such use as they might desire to make of it. No action was called for; but the Committee requested observations and comments in order that it might be guided in making the more specific recommendations which it was called upon to make by the Rio resolution on post-war problems.

The function assigned to the Juridical Committee, "To develop and coordinate the work of codifying international law", is a broad one, calling not only for the determination of what might be said to be the existing rule of law but for a decision as to desirable modifications of the rule for the future. The Committee decided to confine its activities in the field of codification to recommendations in respect to the coordination of the work of existing agencies of codification, indicating the lines along which codification might proceed without actually entering upon the codification of particular topics of international law. The Committee has prepared a report and resolution on this subject which will shortly be forwarded to the Pan American Union.

A separate resolution of the Rio Meeting of Foreign Ministers called upon the Juridical Committee to study and report upon the coordination of the resolutions, declarations, and other acts of previous meetings of Foreign Ministers. The Committee interpreted the word *coordination* as calling not merely for a logical classification of the various resolutions but for a critical examination of each separate resolution from the point of view of its relation to other resolutions of the same or of other meetings. In the course of its studies in this connection the Committee found it desirable to extend the work of coordination into

the field of the resolutions of inter-American conferences, where there is much duplication and much obsolete material; but in view of the magnitude of this task the first recommendation of the Committee will be confined to the resolutions of consultative meetings.

By special request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, under date of May 7,

1943, the Juridical Committee undertook the study of the existing inter-American peace agreements with the object of consolidating them into a single agreement. As a result of its studies in this connection the Committee drafted two separate treaties, a draft treaty for the coordination of inter-American peace agreements, which brings together the existing treaties without alteration of their terms, and an alternative treaty containing the modifications which the Committee believed

it desirable to introduce into the existing peace machinery. The two drafts and accompanying report were submitted to the Pan American Union on June 15, 1944.

On June 17 the Committee forwarded to the Pan American Union a Recommendation for the Immediate Establishment of a Preliminary International Organization. The recommendation had for its primary purpose the extension of the circle of the United Nations so as to include, under the title Associated American States, those American states which, although not belligerents, had broken relations with the Axis powers and were fulfilling their pledges of continental solidarity. Its secondary purpose was to give an opportunity to the American states to take part in discussions with respect to the general international organization to be established after the war. To this end the recommendation proposed the immediate creation of a general assembly in which each member of the United Nations and of

Inter-American Juridical Committee

Chairman

Francisco Campos

*Members**

Luis Podestá Costa
Francisco Campos
Félix Nieto del Río
Manuel Jiménez
Antonio Gomez Robledo
Charles G. Fenwick
Carlos Eduardo Stolk

*The members of the Committee, although appointed by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela respectively, represent and act in the name of the 21 American republics.

the Associated American States would be entitled to representation. An executive committee of the assembly, consisting at first of the powers bearing the main burden of the war and later of other states selected by the general assembly, would be entrusted with the formulation of the policies and measures to be submitted to the assembly in matters relating to international reconstruction and reorganization. A general secretariat would act as a central administrative agency coordinating the work of the existing agencies of the United Nations and of agencies to be created in the future.

Upon receipt of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals relating to the establishment of an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security, the Juridical Committee immediately undertook a careful study of the document with the object of making constructive suggestions in the light of inter-American traditions and experience. On December 8, 1944 the Committee approved a report entitled "The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals: Preliminary Comments and Recommendations". The report keeps strictly within the framework of the Proposals, seeking to clarify obscure points and to suggest supplementary provisions. It is described as "preliminary" because the Committee felt that it might be necessary to make additional comments and observations in the light of the individual replies of the separate American governments to the Proposals.

Looking at the activities of the Juridical Committee as a whole, perhaps the most important problem before the Committee is the coordination of inter-American and international relations. For two generations since the first inter-American conference at Washington in 1889, inter-American law has developed more or less independently of general international law. Within recent years inter-American institutions have grown more numerous and more highly organized. The time has now come to consider what modifications of inter-American organization and law will be necessary and desirable in consequence of the establishment of the international organization contemplated by the United Nations. At the same time the Juridical Committee is giving close attention to the reorganization of the inter-American system itself, with the object of improving the machinery of conferences and consultative meetings and promoting the efficiency of the existing administrative agencies.

Exchange of American And German Nationals

[Released to the press February 5]

In the recent exchange of nationals between the United States and Germany, there were received in Switzerland from Germany 826 civilians including American nationals and their immediate relatives, nationals of the other American republics, and other persons claiming nationality of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Four of the civilians exchanged died following arrival in Switzerland and others were too ill to travel onward from Switzerland. In addition to the persons delivered in Switzerland 34 Cuban nationals who had already been delivered by the Germans into Spain under a previous agreement are now released for travel to their native country.

Not all of the civilians released in the exchange can be accommodated on the *M. S. Gripsholm* because of the large number of seriously sick and wounded American and Canadian prisoners of war who are being given priority for accommodation on the vessel. The list of civilians received in Switzerland has been made public. A list showing which of the civilians will travel on the *M. S. Gripsholm* will be announced at a later date.

Plans are being made to provide transportation for the other civilians who in the meantime are being given appropriate care.

The Proclaimed List

[Released to the press February 11]

The Acting Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Deputy Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, issued on February 10 Cumulative Supplement No. 6 to Revision VIII of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated September 13, 1944.

Cumulative Supplement No. 6 to Revision VIII supersedes Cumulative Supplement No. 5 dated January 12, 1945.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement No. 6 contains 28 additional listings in the other American republics and 92 deletions; Part II contains 44 additional listings outside the American republics and 41 deletions.

Exploratory Conversations on Double-Taxation Conventions With the United Kingdom

[Released to the press February 8]

Informal and exploratory conversations which have been in progress from time to time during the past year between representatives of the Government of the United States and representatives of the British Government in regard to the possible bases for the negotiation of conventions for the avoidance of double taxation have ended. Two draft conventions have been prepared in the course of the conversations, one relating to income taxes and the other relating to estate taxes. These draft conventions are being submitted by the representatives to their respective Governments for further consideration with a view to definitive negotiations.

The conversations were divided into three phases, the first of which took place in London, as announced by the Department on August 21, 1944.¹ The second phase of the conversations took place in Washington in November and December 1944 and was announced by the Department on December 5, 1944.² The final or drafting phase of the conversations also took place in Washington.

The following persons participated in the recent conversations in Washington:

For the United States: Mr. Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Mr. Roy Blough, Treasury Department; Mr. Frederick Livesey, Office of Financial and Development Policy, Department of State; Mr. Herbert P. Fales, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, American Embassy, London; Mr. William V. Whittington, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Section, Division of Research and Publication, Department of State; and Mr. P. J. Mitchell, Mr. Adelburt Christy, and Mr. Earl Ruth, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

For the United Kingdom: Sir Cornelius Gregg, Mr. S. P. Chambers, and Mr. J. R. Willis, British Board of Inland Revenue; and Mr. M. E. Bathurst, First Secretary of the British Embassy. Sir Cornelius and Mr. Chambers returned to London in December, at the conclusion of the second phase of the conversations.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 27, 1944, p. 208.

² BULLETIN of Dec. 10, 1944, p. 732.

Appointment of J. G. Bradshaw As Visiting Professor to Colombia

[Released to the press January 30]

J. G. Bradshaw, one of the group of professors and technical experts who have received travel grants from the Department of State for service in other American republics, will leave on January 31, 1945 for Bogotá, Colombia, where he has accepted the post of adviser to the director and visiting professor in the School of Business and Commerce of the Gimnasio Moderno. Mr. Bradshaw has done graduate work in the School of Business Administration of Harvard University and has had wide experience in the fields of both foreign trade and teaching since his graduation from the University of Washington. The School of Business and Commerce of the Gimnasio Moderno was established in the Colombian capital three years ago as a model institution of modern commercial methods and administration. It employs the case-method plan of teaching, which is used in only three other schools of business, at Harvard, Stanford, and Northwestern Universities.

Sixteen travel grants have been given by the Department of State to professors or technical experts under a program of cultural and scientific interchange between this country and the other American republics during the present fiscal year. This program, financed jointly by the Department and the receiving educational institutions, is administered by the Division of Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State.

Parasitologist To Visit Mexico

[Released to the press February 6]

Dr. Clay G. Huff, professor of parasitology at the University of Chicago, has accepted an invitation from the Institute of Public Health and Tropical Diseases of Mexico City to visit that institution as guest investigator from March 1 to April 15, 1945. Dr. Huff's trip will be under auspices of the Department of State.

Dr. Huff was born in Indiana and received his academic training at Southwestern College (Kansas), Johns Hopkins University, and Harvard. He is a member of the American Society of

Parasitologists, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and the American Society of Naturalists, and is vice president of the National Malaria Society. His published works include *A Manual of Medical Parasitology* and, in collaboration with Hegner, Root, and Augustine, *Parasitology*.

Dr. Huff's research has been largely in the field of malaria with special investigation of mosquito transmissions and life cycles. He has devoted considerable attention recently to malaria in lizards and the development of malarial sporozoites in the vertebrate host. His visit to Mexico will enlarge his opportunity for investigation along these lines.

International Air Services Transit Agreement

[Released to the press February 10]

Canada

His Excellency L. B. Pearson, Ambassador of Canada, on February 10 signed the International Air Services Transit Agreement (Two Freedoms) for Canada.¹

The Canadian Ambassador informed the Secretary of State in a note dated February 10 that the signature affixed on behalf of the Canadian Government to the International Air Services Transit Agreement constitutes an acceptance by the Canadian Government.

Other Governments which have given notification of their acceptance of the International Air Services Transit Agreement are the Netherlands on January 11,² Norway on January 30,³ and the United States on February 8.

The first paragraph of Article VI of the International Air Services Transit Agreement provides in part that

"the Government of the United States of America shall be informed at the earliest possible date by each of the governments on whose behalf the Agreement has been signed whether signature on its behalf shall constitute an acceptance of the Agreement by that government and an obligation binding upon it".

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 4, 1945, p. 160.

² BULLETIN of Jan. 21, 1945, p. 108.

³ BULLETIN of Feb. 4, 1945, p. 160.

Acceptance of Aviation Agreements

[Released to the press February 9]

United States

The Department of State announced on February 9 that the United States Government had taken steps to accept the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, the International Air Services Transit Agreement, and the International Air Transport Agreement signed at the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago on December 7, 1944. The Convention on International Civil Aviation will in due course be submitted to the United States Senate for its advice and consent.

There follows the text of the Department's telegram of February 8, 1945 instructing its diplomatic missions to notify the other governments which participated in the Chicago conference of this action:

"Please address the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the country to which you are accredited:

"I have the honor to refer to the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, the International Air Services Transit Agreement and the International Air Transport Agreement signed at the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago on December 7, 1944.

"I am now instructed to notify the Government of that the signatures of the Delegates of the United States of America on these agreements constitute acceptances by the Government of the United States of America and obligations binding upon it.

"These acceptances by the Government of the United States of America are given with the understanding that the provisions of Article II, Section 2, of the International Air Services Transit Agreement and the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, of the International Air Transport Agreement shall become operative as to the United States of America at such time as the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at the International Civil Aviation Conference, shall be ratified by the United States of America; and that the provisions of the second paragraph of Article V of the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation are, in respect of the United States

of America, subject to the requirements of its constitutional processes.'"

The articles to which special reference is made in this telegram read as follows:

International Air Services Transit Agreement, article II, section 2: "If any disagreement between two or more contracting States relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement cannot be settled by negotiation, the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the above-mentioned Convention shall be applicable in the same manner as provided therein with reference to any disagreement relating to the interpretation or application of the above-mentioned Convention."

International Air Transport Agreement, article IV, section 3, is identical.

Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, article V, second paragraph: "The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the member States in proportions to be decided by the Assembly. Funds shall be advanced by each member State to cover the initial expenses of the Organization."

Double-Taxation Convention With Canada

EXCHANGE OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

[Released to the press February 6]

On February 6, 1945 at 3 p.m. the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, and His Excellency L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., Canadian Ambassador in Washington, formally exchanged the instruments of ratification of the convention between the United States and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties which was signed in Ottawa June 8, 1944.

Information with respect to the purposes and provisions of the convention was released by the Department on June 9, 1944.¹ A statement regarding the ratification of the convention on December 21, 1944 on the part of the United States was released by the Department on December 21.²

The exchange of the instruments of ratification brings the convention into effect. It is provided in article XIV that the convention shall be deemed to have come into effect on June 14, 1941. A proclamation of the convention will be issued by the President.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations

Haiti

In an exchange of notes dated December 29, 1944 and January 8, 1945 between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Port-au-Prince and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Haiti, there was effected a supplementary agreement to the agreement concluded in 1941 regarding a research and demonstration program for cooperative rubber investigations in Haiti. The supplementary agreement was concluded for the purpose of defining more clearly certain procedures affecting the sale of products grown on the lands used by the rubber experiment station and in order to facilitate the continued development of rubber investigations and demonstration plantings in Haiti. It provides, in effect, for a rotating fund for the improvement of the cooperative rubber station at Marfranc.

The supplementary agreement is to remain in force as though it were an integral part of the agreement which was effected by the signing of a letter dated January 24, 1941 by the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Labor of the Republic of Haiti. The letter agreement provides for cooperation between the United States and Haiti in conducting investigations with respect to methods of rubber-cultivation, the development of superior strains of rubber, disease control, use of intercrops, and other matters, with a view to the establishment of a self-sustaining rubber-culture industry in Haiti. The agreement became effective on the date of signing and is to remain in force for an indefinite period.

¹ BULLETIN of June 10, 1944, p. 543.

² BULLETIN of Dec. 24, 1944, p. 840.

Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

The American Legation at Addis Ababa has transmitted to the Department a copy of the text of the agreement between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia which was signed at Addis Ababa December 19, 1944 and was in force from that date. The agreement, which is in the English and Amharic languages, supersedes the agreement

and military convention signed at Addis Ababa January 31, 1942.

The agreement has been published by the British Government as Command Paper 6584.

The English text of the agreement and the accompanying documents is as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Addis Ababa December 19th, 1944.

His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God (hereinafter referred to as His Imperial Majesty the Emperor) and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty the King),

WHEREAS, on the 31st January, 1942, an Agreement and a Military Convention were signed at Addis Ababa between His Majesty the Emperor and the Government of His Majesty the King in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the provision that they should remain in force until replaced by a treaty for which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor might wish to make proposals;

Considering that circumstances have changed since the said Agreement and Convention were concluded, but that while the war continues it is not opportune to negotiate a permanent treaty;

Desiring, as members of the United Nations, to render mutual assistance to the cause of the United Nations and to conclude a new temporary Agreement for the regulation of their mutual relations:

Have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Imperial Majesty The Emperor: His Excellency, Bitweddad Makonnen Endalkachau, The Prime Minister.

His Majesty The King: For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The Right Honourable, Earl De La Warr, a Member of the Privy Council.

who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed as follows:—

Article I.

The Agreement and the Military Convention concluded on the 31st January, 1942, are superseded by the present Agreement.

Article II.

Diplomatic relations between the High Contracting Parties shall be conducted through an Ethiopian Minister Plenipotentiary in London accredited to His Majesty the King and a British Minister Plenipotentiary in Addis Ababa accredited to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Article III.

1. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will retain or appoint British or other foreign persons of experience and special qualifications to be advisers or officers of their administration and judges as they find necessary.

2. The Government of the United Kingdom will assist The Imperial Ethiopian Government in finding suitable persons of British nationality whom they may desire to appoint.

Article IV.

1. Jurisdiction over British subjects, British Protected Persons and British Companies shall be exercised by the Ethiopian Courts constituted according to the Statute for the Administration of Justice issued by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor in 1942 and the Rules of Court issued in 1943,

provided (a) that in Article 4 of Section III of the Statute there shall be substituted for "judges of British nationality" the words "judges of proven judicial experience in other lands", and (b) that, in the hearing by the High Court of any matter, all persons shall have the right to demand that one of the judges sitting shall have had judicial experience in other lands.

2. British subjects and British Protected Persons shall be incarcerated only in prisons which are approved by an officer who has had experience in modern prison administration.

Article V

1. The Government of the United Kingdom will (a) relinquish the control and management of the section of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway which lies in Ethiopian territory within three months of receiving from the Imperial Ethiopian Government a formal assurance that satisfactory arrangements have been made for its continued efficient operation, and (b) transfer the control and management of the section of the Railway referred to in (a) above to the organisation specified in the formal assurance.

2. The Imperial Ethiopian Government recognise that the maintenance of the Railway in efficient operation is an essential part of the war effort, and also agree that any traffic for which priority is in future requested by the Middle East Supply Centre or by the British Military Authorities will receive that priority.

3. The Imperial Ethiopian Government, in making arrangements for the operation and management of the Railway, undertake that these arrangements will not be such as to prejudice the legal rights of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Company.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will also, before the conclusion of the period specified in paragraph 1 above, withdraw from the cantonment of Dire Dawa and the area north-west of the Railway formerly included in the area defined in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Anglo-Ethiopian Military Convention, 1942.

Article VI.

1. The Government of the United Kingdom will make available to the Imperial Ethiopian Government a military mission which shall be a unit of the military forces of His Majesty the King under

the command of the Head of the Mission. It shall be called "The British Military Mission to Ethiopia".

2. The status and privileges of the members of the military mission will be governed by the terms of the annexure to the present Article.

3. The Head of the Mission shall be responsible to the Minister of War of the Imperial Ethiopian Government for the organisation, training and administration of the Ethiopian Army.

4. The policy governing such organisation, training and administration shall be laid down by the Minister of War of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in consultation with the Head of the Mission. The Minister shall have the right to satisfy himself that the policy so laid down is being executed.

5. The Minister of War of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, and the Head of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia shall agree as to the general disposition and movement of the members of the mission, as well as the strength of the mission.

6. The British Military Mission shall be withdrawn during the currency of this agreement if, after consultation between the High Contracting Parties, either of them so desires and gives notice to the other to this effect. If any such notice is given the Mission shall be withdrawn three months after the date of receipt of notice.

Article VII.

In order as an Ally to contribute to the effective prosecution of the war, and without prejudice to their underlying sovereignty, the Imperial Ethiopian Government hereby agree that, for the duration of this Agreement, the territories designated as the Reserved Area and the Ogaden, as set forth in the attached schedule, shall be under British Military Administration.

Article VIII.

All installations, constructions, works or enterprises already constructed in whole or in part by virtue of the provisions of Article 8(c) and 9(b) of the Military Convention of 31st January, 1942, in the areas referred to in Article V 4. shall from the date of withdrawal provided for in that paragraph belong in full title to the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Article IX.

1. The Government of the United Kingdom will accord to civil aircraft duly registered in Ethiopia freedom of passage to, in and over territories under their jurisdiction or authority provided that the regulations governing air navigation in force within these territories are observed. Similarly the Imperial Ethiopian Government will accord to civil aircraft duly registered in any of the territories under the sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or authority of His Majesty the King freedom of passage to, in and over Ethiopia, provided that the Ethiopian regulations governing air navigation in force are observed.

2. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will permit a British Air Transport organisation or organisations, to be designated by the Government of the United Kingdom, to operate regular air services to, in and over Ethiopia for the carriage of passengers, mails and freight provided that such regulations governing Air navigation as may be in force in Ethiopia are observed. For this purpose the Imperial Ethiopian Government will secure, as far as possible, the constant maintenance of, and provide guards for, adequate landing grounds in Ethiopian territory. They will consult with the Government of the United Kingdom with regard to the construction of additional landing grounds or the extension of existing landing grounds, as experience may show to be necessary. The said organisations shall be permitted to use such landing grounds, together with ground equipment and facilities, and to provide such further facilities as may be required.

3. If the obligations of either High Contracting Party under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article should be in conflict with his obligations under a future general international agreement or convention relating to civil aviation, the provisions of these paragraphs shall be deemed to be modified so far as is necessary to avoid such conflict.

4. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will accord freedom of navigation in and over Ethiopia to the Air Forces of His Majesty the King as well as to Allied Air Forces, and will, as far as possible, secure the constant maintenance of adequate landing grounds in Ethiopian territory. They will consult with the Government of the United Kingdom for the construction of additional landing grounds, or the extension of existing landing grounds, as the latter Government

may request. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will give all necessary orders for the passage of the personnel of the British Air Forces, aircraft and stores to and from the said landing grounds.

Article X.

The High Contracting Parties, on receipt of proof that any enemy aliens or ex-enemy aliens are dangerous to the security of Ethiopia or of any of the adjoining territories under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of His Majesty the King, undertake to collaborate in arrangements for their internment or expulsion.

Article XI.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to carry out all reasonable steps to search for, apprehend and hand over any member of the British or Ethiopian forces who is claimed as a deserter or absentee without leave, upon request made in writing by the competent military authorities of the forces from which he has deserted or absented himself, and transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

Article XII.

The present Agreement shall enter into force as from today's date.

Article XIII.

The present Agreement shall remain in force until replaced by a treaty between the two High Contracting Parties; provided, however, that, at any time after the expiry of two years from the coming into force of this Agreement, either of the High Contracting Parties may give notice to the other of his desire to terminate it. If such notice is given the Agreement shall terminate three months after the date on which this notice is given.

In witness whereof the undersigned have subscribed their signatures to the present Agreement and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Addis Ababa, this 19th day of December, 1944.

in duplicate in the English and Amharic languages, both of which shall be equally authoritative, except in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU.

DE LA WARR.

Prime Minister.

ANNEXURE TO ARTICLE VI.

Status and privileges of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia.

1. In this Annexure the expression "Member of the Mission" means:—

(a) Every person subject to the disciplinary laws in force for any of the armed forces of His Majesty the King, who is serving on the strength of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "The Mission") or who, with the consent of the Ethiopian Minister of War, is attached to the Mission, or performing any duties in connection therewith.

(b) Every other person of British Nationality who is (1) accompanying or serving with the persons referred to in (a) above, (2) on the staff of the Expeditionary Forces Institute serving with or attached to the Mission.

2. The expression "Head of the Mission" means the General or other Officer for the time being Commanding the Mission. A certificate under the hand of the Head of the Mission shall be conclusive that any person named therein, is a person falling within one of the classes described in paragraph 1. above.

3. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will provide adequate accommodation, lands; and buildings (hereinafter referred to as "the accommodation") for the Mission to enable it to perform its functions adequately.

4. The Imperial Ethiopian Government consent to the enjoyment by the Mission of:—

(a) The right to erect at the expense of the Government of the United Kingdom temporary buildings and or structures upon, or make alterations to, the accommodation, as may be considered necessary by the Head of the Mission, and to remove and dispose of buildings or structures which they have so erected.

(b) The right of entry into, and departure from, Ethiopia of members of the Mission without let or hindrance subject to the provision of Article VI 5 above.

(c) The right to establish and carry on the normal Army Postal services without restriction for the handling and conveyance of all correspondence of the Mission, and the sole right of censorship over such correspondence.

5. (a) Save as hereinafter provided, no member of the Mission shall be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Courts of Ethiopia.

(b) No member of the Mission shall be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Courts of Ethiopia, in respect of any matter arising out of his official duties. A statement in writing to the Ethiopian Courts by the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King, that civil proceedings in respect of any member of the Mission arise out of his official duties, shall be taken as conclusive evidence by the Courts of that fact.

(c) No member of the Mission shall be committed to prison in default of satisfaction of any civil judgment, or order of any Ethiopian Court or tribunal, until the sanction in writing of the Head of the Mission has been obtained.

6. Any claims in respect of reparation for damage or injury caused, or alleged to have been caused, by any member of the Mission, in any matter arising out of his or their official duties, shall be referred in the first instance to the Head of the Mission. Any difference of opinion shall be referred to a Joint Claims Commission, to be set up in case of need by the Head of the Mission and the Ethiopian Minister of Justice. Any claim, in respect of which the Joint Claims Commission fails to reach agreement, shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

7. (a) The appropriate Ethiopian Authority shall have the right to arrest and detain any member of the Mission, when such arrest is immediately necessary for the preservation of law and order, including the protection of person or property. If any member is arrested under this sub-paragraph, the Head of the Mission shall be immediately informed of the name and particulars of the person arrested, and the reason for his arrest.

(b) The appropriate Ethiopian Authority will, on the request of the Head of the Mission, take all possible steps to arrest and detain any member of the Mission, who is a deserter or absent without leave, or who is required to answer any other charge against him before an appropriate tribunal of the Mission.

(c) Except as provided in (a) and (b) above, no member of the Mission shall be arrested or detained by the Ethiopian Authorities.

(d) Every member of the Mission who is arrested by the Ethiopian Authorities shall be handed over at once to the Mission at the nearest

suitable place indicated by the Head of the Mission.

8. (a) When the Ethiopian Authorities consider that a member of the Mission has committed an offence against Ethiopian law for which he should be prosecuted (whether or not he has been arrested under paragraph 7(a)), particulars of such alleged offence, together with the statements of any witnesses, will be sent with all convenient speed to the Head of the Mission.

(b) If the evidence obtained with regard to an alleged offence appears sufficient to substantiate a charge, the Head of the Mission will cause such member to be tried by an appropriate tribunal of the Mission, and shall in due course arrange for the appropriate Ethiopian Authority to be informed, through the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King, of the result of the trial. Where, however, the Head of the Mission receives representations from the Minister of Justice of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, that it is desirable for a member of the Mission to be tried for a criminal offence by an Ethiopian Court, and in any other case where the Head of the Mission considers this desirable, the Head of the Mission may give a certificate in writing to that effect, and thereupon such court shall have jurisdiction, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5.

9. (a) The appropriate Ethiopian Authority shall, at the request in writing of the Head of the Mission, take all reasonable steps to secure the attendance of persons amenable to its jurisdiction, required as witnesses before any tribunal of the Mission convened and assembled by the Head of the Mission.

(b) The Head of the Mission shall, at the request in writing by an authorised official of the Ministry of Justice, or the President of the Tribunal concerned, take all reasonable steps to secure the attendance of any member of the Mission required as a witness in any proceedings before any Ethiopian tribunal.

10. The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree that where any person not being a member of the Mission has been ordered to attend a tribunal of the Mission under paragraph 9(a) fails to attend or commits any offence against such tribunal, such person will be prosecuted before the appropriate Ethiopian Court; similarly, the Head of the Mission will take disciplinary action against any member of the Mission in like default.

11. (a) Members of the Mission who are owners by Ethiopian Law of real property in Ethiopia shall pay the same taxes, registration and transfer fees as Ethiopian subjects, in respect of such property and its produce.

(b) Members of the Mission shall pay any taxes or registration fees, for the time being in force for any private owners of vehicles used on any public roads in Ethiopia which are paid by Ethiopian subjects.

(c) Members of the Mission shall pay import or export duties on goods (other than goods for their personal use or consumption) imported into or exported from Ethiopia by them.

(d) Except as provided in (a), (b) and (c) above no tax or duty registration fee, or similar charge, shall be levied on any member of the Mission.

(e) No tax, duty, registration fee or similar charge shall be levied on the Mission, Expeditionary Forces Institutes, save as expressly provided to the contrary elsewhere in this Agreement.

(f) The Mission, the Expeditionary Forces Institutes and all other official canteens of the Mission, shall pay at the most favoured rates for all services rendered by the Imperial Ethiopian Government, or any municipal or local authority.

12. The Government of the United Kingdom will assume all expenses of the Mission, except as provided in paragraph 3 above.

SCHEDULE.

1. RESERVED AREA

A continuous belt of Ethiopian territory bounded by a line starting at the point where the French Somaliland and British Somaliland boundaries meet, thence in a westerly direction along the French Somaliland boundary to the point where it cuts the Franco-Ethiopian Railway, thence along the eastern limit of the railway zone in a south westerly direction as far as the railway bridge at Haraua, thence in a south easterly direction to the gorge of the Hullo river, thence following the Hullo river bed to a point at Haramakale where it is crossed by the Dire-dawa-Jibuti motor road at km 45 from Dire-dawa, thence in a south easterly direction to the summit of Burta Amare, thence to the south western summit of Gara Okhaya, thence to the north eastern summit of Dagale, thence to the summit of Gara

Digli, thence in a direct line to the summit of Mt. Goreis, thence along the crest of the Goreis range to the top of the Marda Pass, thence following along the crest of the Goreis range over the following summits: Burfik, Boledit, Burkulul, Dibba, Hagogani, Nig Niga, Kabalkabat, Dandi, Karabedi, Konya and Adadi, until it intercepts the ninth parallel of latitude at a point approximately three miles south of Burta Adadi, thence due eastwards along the ninth parallel of latitude to the point where it meets the British Somaliland boundary, thence following the British Somaliland boundary in a north westerly direction to the starting point.

NOTE: Map reference:— *East African* 1:500,000. (EAF No. 552)

2. OGADEN

The area of Ethiopia which is at present being administered by the British Military Administration of Somalia.

ENCLOSURE.

Letters which passed between His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister and The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr and which it has been agreed should be attached to the Agreement.

Letter No. 1. Letter from The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr to His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister, dated 7th December 1944, giving certain undertakings with regard to Article VII.

Letter No. 2. Letter from His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister to The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr, dated 7th December 1944, giving certain undertakings with regard to Article VII.

Letter No. 3. Letter from His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister to The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr dated 7th December 1944 confirming Letter No. 1.

Letter No. 4. Letter from The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr to His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister dated 7th December 1944 confirming Letter No. 2.

Letter No. 5. Letter from His Excellency the Ethiopian Prime Minister to The Right Honourable Earl De La Warr dated 7th December 1944 confirming that the Ethiopian Government accept full responsibility for enemy private property entrusted to them.

Letter No. 1.

BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA. 7th December, 1944.

Your Excellency,

During the discussion on the terms of Article VII of the new Agreement to replace the 1942 Agreement certain points were raised by Your Excellency, and I, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, gave certain undertakings on the understanding that Article VII, in all other respects, gives full administrative, including judicial, powers to the Government of the United Kingdom. These undertakings, which I now confirm, are set forth below:—

(1) Any existing customs posts at Jigjiga or elsewhere shall continue on exactly the same basis as at present.

(2) The Ethiopian postal system shall continue as at present at Jigjiga.

(3) The Ethiopian Court shall continue at Jigjiga and the Ethiopian judges shall be appointed by the Ethiopian Government. This Court must however be under the authority of the British Military Administration.

(4) Wherever in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the British flag is flown by the British Military Administration the Ethiopian flag will be flown beside it under the same conditions. Wherever in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the Ethiopian flag is flown on Ethiopian Government offices the British flag will be flown beside it under the same conditions.

(5) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognise that all mineral and sub-soil (excluding water) rights in the said territories belong to the Imperial Ethiopian Government, and agree that the British Military Administration in these areas shall not prevent the full exercise of the proprietary rights of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in the sub-soil and mineral rights of those territories.

(6) The status quo shall be maintained in regard to all schools in the said territories.

(7) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognise and assure the right of free and unhampered movement and passage for all Ethiopian troops, government officials, nationals and vehicles along the roads Diredawa-Aisha and Diredawa-Jigjiga-Goggjar.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

DE LA WARR.

His Excellency

BITWEDDAD MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Addis Ababa.

Letter No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
OF THE IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

7th December, 1944.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's note of even date and to inform Your Lordship, on behalf of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, that the undertakings contained therein are noted and agreed.

On my part I desire to inform Your Lordship that in connexion with Article VII my Government are prepared to give the following undertakings:—

(1) The Ethiopian Courts in Aisha will not hear cases in which either of the parties is normally resident in the Reserved Area, save when the cause of action has arisen solely in the town of Aisha.

(2) Mixed cases between residents east and west of the Railway, will be settled jointly between the Ethiopian Authorities and the British Military Administration under detailed arrangements to be mutually agreed.

(3) If a person normally resident in the Reserved Area wishes to institute proceedings in the Ethiopian Courts in Aisha against another person or persons also normally resident in the Reserved Area such person shall be informed by the Ethiopian Authorities that his case can not be heard in the Ethiopian Court and that he should institute proceedings in the appropriate British Military Administration Court.

(4) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree that the appropriate British Military Administration authority may from time to time hold Courts in Aisha in the settlement of cases between persons normally resident in the Reserved Area other than in respect of actions arising in the town of Aisha itself.

(5) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree to grant free access to, and use of, the market facilities of Aisha to any person normally resident in the Reserved Area.

(6) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree to grant the right of free and unhampered movement and passage to transport of the British Army and accompanying escorts along the road Jigjiga to Diredawa, for the purpose of removing Army supplies which have been conveyed to Diredawa by the Franco-Ethiopian Railway.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU.

Prime Minister.

The Right Honourable The Earl DE LA WARR,
British Legation, Addis Ababa.

Letter No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
OF THE IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

7th December, 1944.

My Lord,

During the discussion on the terms of Article VII of the new Agreement between our two Governments certain points were raised by the Imperial Ethiopian Delegation and Your Lordship, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, gave certain undertakings on the understanding that Article VII in all other respects, including judicial powers, places the Reserved Area and the Ogaden under British Military Administration. These undertakings contained in Your Lordship's note of even date I now confirm as set forth below:—

(1) Any existing customs posts at Jigjiga or elsewhere shall continue on exactly the same basis as at present.

(2) The Ethiopian postal system shall continue as at present at Jigjiga.

(3) The Ethiopian Court shall continue at Jigjiga and the Ethiopian judges shall be appointed by the Ethiopian Government. This Court must however be under the authority of the British Military Administration.

(4) Wherever in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the British flag is flown by the British Military Administration the Ethiopian flag will be flown beside it under the same conditions.

Wherever in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the Ethiopian flag is flown on Ethiopian Government offices the British flag will be flown beside it under the same conditions.

(5) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognise that all mineral and sub-soil (excluding water) rights in the said territories belong to the Imperial Ethiopian Government and agree that the British Military Administration in those areas shall not prevent the full exercise of the proprietary rights of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in the sub-soil and mineral rights of those territories.

(6) The status quo shall be maintained in regard to all schools in the said territories.

(7) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognise and assure the right of free and unhampered movement and passage for all Ethiopian troops, government officials, nationals and vehicles along the roads Diredawa-Aisha and Diredawa-Jigjiga-Goggiar.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU.
Prime Minister.

The Right Honourable The Earl DE LA WARR,
British Legation, Addis Ababa.

Letter No. 4.

BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA. 7th December, 1944.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of to-day's date in which on behalf of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, you give certain undertakings in connection with Article VII of the new Agreement to replace the 1942 Agreement.

I have noted and agreed these undertakings which are set forth below:—

(1) The Ethiopian Court in Aisha will not hear cases in which either of the parties is normally resident in the Reserved Area save when the cause of action has arisen solely in the town of Aisha.

(2) Mixed cases between residents east and west of the Railway will be settled jointly between the Ethiopian Authorities and the British Military Administration under detailed arrangements to be mutually agreed.

(3) If a person normally resident in the Reserved Area wishes to institute proceedings in the Ethiopian Court in Aisha against another person or persons also normally resident in the Reserved Area such person shall be informed by the Ethiopian Authorities that his case cannot be heard in the Ethiopian Court and that he should institute proceedings in the appropriate British Military Administration Court.

(4) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree that the appropriate British Military Administration authority may from time to time hold Courts in Aisha for the settlement of cases between persons normally resident in the Reserved Area other than in respect of actions arising in the town of Aisha itself.

(5) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree to grant free access to, and use of, the market facilities of Aisha to any person normally resident in the Reserved Area.

(6) The Imperial Ethiopian Government agree to grant the right of free and unhampered movement and passage to transport of the British Army and accompanying escorts along the road Jigjiga to Diredawa for the purpose of removing Army supplies which have been conveyed to Diredawa by the Franco-Ethiopian Railway.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

DE LA WARR.

His Excellency

BITWEDDAD MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Addis Ababa.

Letter No. 5

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
OF THE IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

7th December, 1944.

My Lord,

We have given further consideration to our discussion on Saturday morning, October 14th, on the draft Article VI of the new Agreement. At that meeting we said that we did not think this article necessary; we wish to point out that we have already issued the Ethiopian Enemy property Proclamation of 1942, as amended by Proclamation No. 64 of 1944 and we now confirm that the Ethiopian Government accept full responsibility for the enemy private property entrusted to them

in accordance with international law. We trust therefore in view of the action we have already taken in this connection that you agree with us that the point in question is covered and that the draft article is unnecessary.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

MAKONNEN ENDALKACHAU.
Prime Minister.

The Right Honourable The Earl DE LA WARR,
British Legation, Addis Ababa.

NOTE: This draft article was accordingly omitted from the Agreement.

Ashes of Late Soviet Diplomat To Be Transported to Moscow

[Released to the press February 10]

The President of the United States has offered to Marshal Stalin the use of a United States Army plane to transport to Moscow the ashes of the late Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico and former Ambassador to the United States, his wife, and the three Secretaries of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City who were killed in the recent tragic airplane accident in Mexico. The Soviet Embassy in Washington has informed the Department of State of Marshal Stalin's acceptance of the President's offer and the Department is now making the appropriate arrangements with the Soviet Embassy and the United States military authorities.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew has appointed the Honorable Addison E. Southard as his Special Representative at the arrival in San Francisco of the Mexican Army plane bearing the ashes from Mexico City.

Mathematician Accepts Visiting Professorship to Brazil

[Released to the press February 6]

Dr. O. Zariski, professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, will leave soon for

Brazil under the auspices of the Department of State to fill a one-year visiting professorship at the University of São Paulo, where he will train advanced students in geometry.

Dr. Zariski, whose special field is algebraic geometry, last year was awarded the Cole Prize in Algebra for 1939-1944. This award is made every five years by the American Mathematical Society for the best papers published in the field of algebra during the five-year period. Dr. Zariski is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and many other national and international learned societies. His recent monographs include *Reduction of the Singularities of an Algebraic Surface*, *Local Uniformization on Algebraic Varieties*, *Some Results on the Arithmetic Theory of Algebraic Varieties*. His most recent book is *Algebraic Surfaces*.

Dr. Zariski expects to arrive at his new post before March 1. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Zariski and their daughter.

Geologist Accepts Visiting Professorship to Costa Rica

[Released to the press February 9]

Hobart E. Stocking, formerly geologist for District One of the Petroleum Administration for War, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has accepted a visiting professorship of geology at the University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Stocking, who is in Washington conferring with officers of the Department of State, is one of the group of professors and technical experts who have recently been awarded travel grants by the Department for service in other American republics.

After graduating from the University of Texas Mr. Stocking did graduate work at Johns Hopkins and the University of Chicago. His professional experience has included work as topographic engineer and field assistant in the United States Geological Survey and field work as geologist in Maine, Texas, New Mexico, and Portuguese West Africa. He taught geology at the University of West Virginia for three years before accepting the post at Pittsburgh, which he has held since 1942.

Mr. Stocking expects to remain for one year in Costa Rica, where he will teach geology in the colleges of engineering and agriculture of the national university and serve as geological adviser to the Costa Rican Government.

THE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Officers

Robert W. Hartley as an Executive Assistant to the Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Pasvolsky, effective December 21, 1944.

Harry M. Kurth as Deputy Director of the Office of Departmental Administration in addition to his responsibilities as Chief of the Division of Budget and Finance and Budget Officer of the Department, effective February 1, 1945.

Edward T. Wailes as Special Assistant to the Director, Office of European Affairs, effective February 5, 1945.

THE CONGRESS

Amendment to Constitution Relative to the Making of Treaties: Hearings before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 2d sess., on H.J. Res. 6, H.J. Res. 31, H.J. Res. 64, H.J. Res. 238, H.J. Res. 246, H.J. Res. 264, and H.J. Res. 320, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; March 8, November 29 and 30, December 1 and 2, 1944, Serial No. 21. iv, 147 pp.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 78th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 1385, a bill to provide for the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes; November 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1944. iii, 308 pp. [Department of State, pp. 8-69; 71-90.]

Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives. By Clarence Cannon, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., 4th ed., 78th Cong., H.Doc. 675.

Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States. Hearings Before a Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, on H.Res. 282, to investigate (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the prin-

ciple of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation. Vol. 1, Executive Hearings, September 20, October 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, November 9, 10, 17, 18, and 20, 1939. iii, 474 pp. Vol. 2, Executive Hearings, March 9, 11, 21, June 3, July 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 1940. iii, 507 pp. Vol. 3, Executive Hearings, July 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, August 5, 6, 16, 17, 19, and 20, 1940. iii, 519 pp. Vol. 4, Executive Hearings, October 2 and 3, 1939, August 23, 24, 26, 27, October 1, 2, 17, November 6, 8, 1940. iv, 549 pp. Vol. 5 (77th Cong., 2d sess.), Executive Hearings, November 2, 18, December 11, 20, 21, 22, 1940, March 4, August 5, 7, 8, December 18, 19, 1941. iii, 439 pp. Vol. 6 (78th Cong., 1st sess.), Executive Hearings, October 30, 1941, January 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, March 26, April 17, 1942. iii, 485 pp. Vol. 7, Executive Hearings, March 23, 29, 30, 31, April 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19, 1943. iii, 607 pp.

Foreign Service Buildings and Grounds. H.Rept. 49, 79th Cong., to accompany H.R. 685. 5 pp.

Continuing The Special Silver Committee Appointed Pursuant to Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-fourth Congress, as Amended and Supplemented. S.Rept. 33, 79th Cong., to accompany S.Res. 20. 2 pp. [Favorable report.]

Relief of Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States. H.Rept. 50, 79th Cong., to accompany H.R. 687. 23 pp. [Favorable report.]

Foreign Service of the United States. H.Rept. 51, 79th Cong., to accompany H.R. 689. 7 pp. [Favorable report.]

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations and a Draft of a Proposed Provision Pertaining to an Appropriation for the Department of State. Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, amounting to \$6,310,000, and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation, for the Department of State. H.Doc. 47, 79th Cong. 4 pp.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

On February 8, 1945 the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Ely E. Palmer as American Ambassador to Afghanistan

Joseph F. McGurk as American Ambassador to the Dominican Republic

Edwin Jackson Kyle as American Ambassador to Guatemala

R. Henry Norweb as American Ambassador to Panama

Herman B. Baruch as American Ambassador to Portugal

Regulations, Orders, and Instructions Relating to the Foreign Service

[Released to the press by the White House January 19]

The President by statute authority vested in him signed on January 18 Executive Order 9514¹ amending Executive Order 9452² authorizing the Secretary of State to prescribe regulations and issue orders and instructions relating to the Foreign Service of the United States as follows:

"1. The Secretary of State is authorized to prescribe such regulations and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the Constitution, any law of the United States, or any Executive order or proclamation, relating to the duties of officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States and the transaction of their business, as he may deem conducive to the public interest: *Provided, however*, that the authority granted by this order shall not be exercised in any case in which the President is specifically authorized by any law other than section 1752 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 132), to prescribe regulations with respect to a particular subject."

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Establishment of Agricultural Commission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—

¹ 10 *Federal Register* 771.

² 9 *Federal Register* 7183.

Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Mexico January 6 and 27, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 421. Publication 2246. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agricultural Experiment Station in Guatemala: Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Agreement signed at Guatemala July 15, 1944; effective July 15, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 422. Publication 2240. 8 pp. 5¢.

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). January 1, 1945. Publication 2245. iii, 32 pp. Free.

The Administration and Structure of Japanese Government. By Hugh Borton, Division of Territorial Studies, Department of State. Far Eastern Series 8. Publication 2244. 19 pp. 10¢.

Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics, December 1, 1944. Inter-American Series 25. Publication 2248. ii, 18 pp. 10¢.

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Uruguay—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington October 1 and November 1, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 423. Publication 2251. 5 pp. 5¢.

Temporary Raising of Level of Lake St. Francis During Low-Water Periods: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Continuing in Effect the Agreement of November 10, 1941—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington August 31 and September 7, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 424. Publication 2252. 4 pp. 5¢.

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington April 7, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 425. Publication 2254. 5 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 6, February 9, 1945, to Revision VIII of September 13, 1944. Publication 2258. 80 pp. Free.